一类高阶非线性微分方程 Lyapunov 不等式

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[摘 要] 本文研究一类高阶非线性微分方程的 Lyapunov 不等式,是对《Lyapunov-type inequalities for ψ -Laplacian equations》有关结论的进一步探讨和推广.

[关键词] Lyapunov 不等式; 高阶非线性微分方程; w -Laplacian

1 引 言

Lyapunov 在文
$$[1]$$
考察了方程
$$\begin{cases} u''(x)+r(x)u(x)=0,\ x\in(a,b)\\ u(a)=u(b)=0 \end{cases}$$
, 其中 r 为在

[a,b] 上的非负连续函数,其证明了:若存在非平凡解 u,则不等式 $\int_a^b r(x)dx \ge \frac{4}{b-a}$ 成

立. 由于该不等式在常微分方程解的振荡性、周期性、稳定性,以及特征值等问题的研究中有着重要作用(见[2, 14]等),后人称上述不等式为 Lyapunov 不等式,且对其做了大量的推广和研究 (见[3-13, 15-18]). [18]考察了 $_W$ -Laplacian 方程:

$$\left(\psi\left(u'(x)\right)\right)' + r(x)f(u(x)) = 0, \quad x \in (a,b), \tag{1a}$$

$$u(a) = u(b) = 0, (1b)$$

其中 $r \in L^1(a,b)$ 且在 (a,b) 上不恒等于零, ψ 和 f 满足如下基本条件:

- (i) ψ 和 f 为定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的连续函数且在 $(0,\infty)$ 上一阶连续可微, f 为非零函数;
- (ii) **ψ** 为 ℝ 上奇函数;
- (iii) 对于 $\forall t \in [0,\infty)$ 都有 $f(t) \ge 0$;
- (iv) $\exists k_0 > 0$,使得 $|f(t)| \le k_0 \psi(|t|)$, $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$;

以及 ψ 或 f满足推广形式的 Lieberman 条件 (见[18]):

- (v) 假设 $\exists \delta_0, \delta_1 \geq 0$, 使得 $\delta_0 \psi(t) \leq t \psi'(t) \leq \delta_1 \psi(t)$, $\forall t > 0$;
- (vi) 假设 $\exists \theta_0, \theta_1 \geq 0$, 使得 $\theta_0 f(t) \leq t f'(t) \leq \theta_1 f(t)$, $\forall t > 0$.
- 若(1) 存在解 u,其满足在 a,b 上连续,在 a,b 上一阶连续可微,且 $\psi(u'(x))$

在 x 定义域内连续,文 [18] 得到如下定理.

定理 1^[18] (i) 若 ₩ 满足 (i)-(iv)及(v), 则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{2}{k_0} \cdot \frac{1 + \delta_0}{1 + \delta_1} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{b - a} \right)^{\delta_0}, \left(\frac{2}{b - a} \right)^{\delta_1} \right\}.$$

(ii) 若 f 满足(i)-(iv)及(vi),则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{2}{k_0} \cdot \frac{1 + \theta_0}{1 + \theta_1} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{b - a} \right)^{\theta_0}, \left(\frac{2}{b - a} \right)^{\theta_1} \right\}.$$

定理 $2^{[18]}$ 进一步假设 $\psi(t)t$ 在 $t \in [0,+\infty)$ 上是凸函数.

(i) 若 *ψ* 满足 (i)-(iv)及(v),则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{2}{k_0} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{b-a} \right)^{\delta_0}, \left(\frac{2}{b-a} \right)^{\delta_1} \right\}.$$

(ii) 若 f 满足(i)-(iv)及(vi),则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{2}{k_0} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{b-a} \right)^{\theta_0}, \left(\frac{2}{b-a} \right)^{\theta_1} \right\}.$$

引理 $\mathbf{3}^{\text{\tiny [18]}}$ 令 $\Psi(t) = \int_0^t \psi(s) ds$, $t \geq 0$, 且若 ψ 满足 (i) - (v) ,则下列结论正确

- (i) $\psi(st) \le \max\{s^{\delta_0}, s^{\delta_1}\}\psi(t), \forall s, t \ge 0.$
- (ii) Ψ 是 $\left(0,+\infty\right)$ 上的二阶连续可微函数,且在 $\left[0,+\infty\right)$ 为凸函数.

$$\text{(iii)} \quad \frac{t\psi\left(t\right)}{1+\delta_{_{1}}}\!\leq\!\Psi\!\left(t\right)\!\leq\!\frac{t\psi\left(t\right)}{1+\delta_{_{0}}}\,,\;\;\forall\,t\geq0\;.$$

若令 $F(t) = \int_0^t f(s) ds$, $t \ge 0$, 且 f 满足 (i) - (iv) 及 (vi) ,则有与上述相似的结论.

本文是在此基础上继续文[18]的工作,将上述定理1、定理2推广到高阶情形.

2 主要结论

本文总假设: 如下等式成立且其中 ψ 和 f 满足文 [18] 的 (i) - (iv) 条件

$$\left(\psi(u^{(m)})\right)^{(n)} + r^{(k)}(x)f(u^{(q)}(x)) = 0,$$
 (2a)

$$u^{(l)}(a) = u^{(p)}(b) = 0, l = 0, 1, 2 \cdots, n, p = 0, 1, 2 \cdots, m.$$
 (2b)

其中 $m+n \ge 2$, $0 \le q < m$, $0 \le n \le m$.

定理 1 (i) 若 ♥ 满足 (v) 则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)}(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{(1+\delta_{0})n!}{k_{0}(1+\delta_{1})(b-a)^{n}} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\delta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\delta_{1}} \right\}.$$

(ii) 若 *f* 满足(vi)则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)}(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{(1+\theta_0)n!}{k_0 (1+\theta_1)(b-a)^n} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_0}, \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_1} \right\}.$$

定理 2 假设 $\psi(t)t$ 在 $t \in [0,+\infty)$ 上是凸函数,

(i) 若 ψ 满足 (v) 则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)}(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{n!}{k_{0}(b-a)^{n}} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\delta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\delta_{1}} \right\}.$$

(ii) 若 f 满足(vi)则

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)}(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{n!}{k_{0}(b-a)^{n}} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_{1}} \right\}.$$

3 定理的证明

定理 1 的(i)证明

由含积分余项的 Taylor 公式

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x_0)}{0!} + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_a^x (t - x)^n f^{(n+1)}(t) dt$$
以及方程 $u^{(l)}(a) = u^{(p)}(b) = 0, \ l = 0, 1, 2 \dots, n, \ p = 0, 1, 2 \dots, m, \ 0 \le q < m, \ 0 \le n \le m$ 可得

$$u^{(q)}(x) \le \frac{1}{(m-q)!} \int_{a}^{b} (b-x)^{m-q} u^{(m)}(x) dx, \tag{3}$$

$$u^{(m-n)}(x) \le \frac{1}{n!} \int_{a}^{b} (b-x)^{n} u^{(m)}(x) dx.$$
(4)

故由 (3) (4) 及文 [18] 中引理 3 的 (i) (ii) 和 (iii) 可得

$$\psi\left(\left|u^{(q)}\left(x\right)\right|\right)\left|u^{(m-n)}\left(x\right)\right|$$

$$\leq \psi \left(\left| \frac{1}{(m-q)!} \int_{a}^{b} (b-x)^{m-q} u^{(m)}(x) dx \right| \right) \left| \frac{1}{n!} \int_{a}^{b} (b-x)^{n} u^{(m)}(x) dx \right| \\
\leq \psi \left(\left| \frac{1}{(m-q)!} \max \left| (b-x)^{m-q} \right| \int_{a}^{b} u^{(m)} dx \right| \right) \left| \frac{1}{n!} \max \left| (b-x)^{n} \right| \int_{a}^{b} u^{(m)} dx \right| \\
= \psi \left(\frac{1}{(m-q)!} (b-a)^{m-q} \left| \int_{a}^{b} u^{(m)} dx \right| \right) \frac{1}{n!} (b-a)^{n} \left| \int_{a}^{b} u^{(m)} dx \right| \\
\leq \psi \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m-q+1}}{(m-q)!} \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left| u^{(m)} \right| dx \right) \frac{(b-a)^{m+1}}{n!} \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left| u^{(m)} \right| dx \\
\leq \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{n!} \max \left\{ \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{1}} \right\} \psi \left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left| u^{(m)} \right| dx \right) \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left| u^{(m)} \right| dx \\
\leq \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{n!} \max \left\{ \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{1}} \right\} (1+\delta_{1}) \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \psi \left(\left| u^{(m)} \right| \right) dx \\
= \frac{(b-a)^{n} (1+\delta_{1})}{n!} \max \left\{ \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{1}} \right\} \\
\cdot \int_{a}^{b} \psi \left(\left| u^{(m)} \right| \right) dx . \tag{5}$$

由文[18]的引理 3 的(iiI)及条件(ii)可得

$$\int_{a}^{b} \Psi(\left|u^{(m)}\right|) dx \le \frac{1}{1+\delta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} \psi(\left|u^{(m)}\right|) \left|u^{(m)}\right| dx = \frac{1}{1+\delta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} \psi(u^{(m)}) u^{(m)} dx. \tag{6}$$

再由分部积分与 (2) 可得

$$\frac{1}{1+\delta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} \psi\left(u^{(m)}\right) u^{(m)} dx \leq \frac{1}{1+\delta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} \left| u^{(m-n)} \left(\psi\left(u^{(m)}\right)\right)^{(n)} \right| dx
= \frac{1}{1+\delta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)} f\left(u^{(q)}\right) u^{(m-n)} \right| dx .$$
(7)

由文[18]的条件(iv)和(5)得

$$\frac{1}{1+\delta_0} \int_a^b \left| r^{(k)} f\left(u^{(q)}\right) u^{(m-n)} \right| dx \leq \frac{1}{1+\delta_0} \max\left(\left| f\left(u^{(q)}\right) u^{(m-n)} \right| \right) \int_a^b \left| r^{(k)} \right| dx$$

$$\leq \frac{k_0}{1+\delta_0} \max\left(\psi\left(\left| u^{(q)} \right| \right) \left| u^{(m-n)} \right| \right) \int_a^b \left| r^{(k)} \right| dx$$

$$\leq \frac{k_0 \left(1 + \delta_1\right) \left(b - a\right)^n}{\left(1 + \delta_0\right) n!}$$

$$\cdot \max \left\{ \left(\frac{\left(b - a\right)^{m+1-q}}{\left(m - q\right)!}\right)^{\delta_0}, \left(\frac{\left(b - a\right)^{m+1-q}}{\left(m - q\right)!}\right)^{\delta_1} \right\}$$

$$\cdot \int_a^b \Psi\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right) dx \int_a^b \left|r^{(k)}\right| dx . \tag{8}$$

若 $\int_a^b \Psi\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right)dx=0$,则由文 [18] 的引理 3 及条件 (ii) (v) 可得 $\Psi\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right)=0$,则 $u^{(m)}=0$,可知 $u=A_mx^{m-1}+A_{m-1}x^{m-2}+\cdots+A_2x+A_1$, $(A_m,A_{m-1}\cdots,A_1$ 为常数),但由 边值条件 $u^{(p)}(b)=0$, $p=0,1,2\cdots,m$ 可求得 $A_m=A_{m-1}=\cdots=A_1=0$,与题设矛盾,故 $\int_a^b \Psi\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right)dx\neq 0$,可约去.

因此,由(6)(7)(8)得

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)}(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{(1+\delta_{0})n!}{k_{0}(1+\delta_{1})(b-a)^{n}} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\delta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\delta_{1}} \right\}.$$

定理 1 的(i)得证.

定理 1 的(ii)证明

与定理 1 的 (i) 证明方法相似,若 f 满足文 [1] 的条件 (vi),可得到与 (5) 相似的结论

$$f(|u^{(q)}(x)|)|u^{(m-n)}(x)| \leq \frac{(b-a)^{n}(1+\theta_{1})}{n!} \max \left\{ \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right)^{\theta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right)^{\theta_{1}} \right\}$$

$$\cdot \int_{a}^{b} F(|u^{(m)}|) dx. \tag{9}$$

再由分部积分、文[18]的引理 3,条件(ii)(iv)及 (2) (9)可得

$$\int_{a}^{b} F\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right) dx \leq \frac{1}{1+\theta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} f\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right) \left|u^{(m)}\right| dx$$

$$\leq \frac{k_{0}}{1+\theta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} \psi\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right) \left|u^{(m)}\right| dx$$

$$= \frac{k_{0}}{1+\theta_{0}} \int_{a}^{b} \psi\left(u^{(m)}\right) u^{(m)} dx$$

$$\leq \frac{k_0}{1+\theta_0} \int_a^b \left| u^{(m-n)} \left(\psi \left(u^{(m)} \right) \right)^{(n)} \right| dx \\
= \frac{k_0}{1+\theta_0} \int_a^b \left| r^{(k)} f \left(u^{(q)} \right) u^{(m-n)} \right| dx \\
\leq \frac{k_0}{1+\theta_0} \max \left(\left| f \left(u^{(q)} \right) u^{(m-n)} \right| \right) \int_a^b \left| r^{(k)} \right| dx$$

$$\leq \frac{k_{0}(1+\theta_{1})(b-a)^{n}}{(1+\theta_{0})n!} \max \left\{ \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\theta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\theta_{1}} \right\} \int_{a}^{b} F(|u^{(m)}|) dx \int_{a}^{b} |r^{(k)}| dx$$

与上述判别 $\int_a^b \Psi(\left|u^{(m)}\right|)dx \neq 0$ 的方法类似,可得 $\int_a^b F(\left|u^{(m)}\right|)dx \neq 0$,能约去. 因此,可得

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)}(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{(1+\theta_0) n!}{k_0 (1+\theta_1) (b-a)^n} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_0}, \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_1} \right\}.$$

定理 1 的(ii)得证.

定理 2 的(i)证明

$$\Phi(t) = \psi(t)t$$
, $t \ge 0$. 由 (5) 可得

$$\begin{split} \psi\Big(\Big|u^{(q)}(x)\Big|\Big)\Big|u^{(m-n)}(x)\Big| &\leq \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{n!} \max\left\{ \left[\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_0}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_1}\right\} \psi\Big(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \Big|u^{(m)}\Big|dx\Big) \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \Big|u^{(m)}\Big|dx\Big| \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{n!} \max\left\{ \left[\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_0}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_1}\right\} \Phi\Big(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \Big|u^{(m)}\Big|dx\Big) \\ &\leq \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{n!} \max\left\{ \left[\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_0}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_1}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \Phi\Big(\Big|u^{(m)}\Big|\Big)dx \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^n}{n!} \max\left\{ \left[\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_0}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!}\right]^{\delta_1}\right\} \end{split}$$

$$\cdot \int_a^b \Phi\left(\left|u^{(m)}\right|\right) dx \ . \tag{10}$$

由 (2) 和 (10) 得

$$\int_{a}^{b} \Phi(|u^{(m)}|) = \int_{a}^{b} \psi(|u^{(m)}|) |u^{(m)}| dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \psi(u^{(m)}) u^{(m)} dx$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} |u^{(m-n)} (\psi(u^{(m)}))^{(n)}| dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} |r^{(k)} f(u^{(q)}) u^{(m-n)}| dx$$

$$\leq k_{0} \psi(|u^{(q)}(c)|) |u^{(m-n)}(c)| \int_{a}^{b} |r^{(k)}(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \frac{(b-a)^{n} k_{0}}{n!} \max \left\{ \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(b-a)^{m+1-q}}{(m-q)!} \right)^{\delta_{1}} \right\} \int_{a}^{b} \Phi \left(\left| u^{(m)} \right| \right) \int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)} \left(x \right) \right| dx$$

定理 2 的(i)得证.

定理 2 的(ii)的证明与(i)类似,可得

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left| r^{(k)}(x) \right| dx \ge \frac{n!}{k_{0}(b-a)^{n}} \cdot \min \left\{ \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_{0}}, \left(\frac{(m-q)!}{(b-a)^{m+1-q}} \right)^{\theta_{1}} \right\}.$$

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